ty of every citizen at the discretion of any constable; have withdrawn from the judges the right to examine the constitutionality of any law or royal ordinance; have agreed to give the force of law to royal ordinances until they are repealed by the Chambers-a provision which places the legislative power in the King's hands, for the Chamber of Peers will always support him; have agreed to the erection of a Star Chamber Court for political offenders, only providing that a jury, to be made up as hereafter agreed to by the King, shall sit in such cases; have given the King the right to collect taxes without the previous consent of the Chambers; and, finally, have agreed to erect a Peerage, or rather allowed the King to do so, which has no root in the social condition of Prussia, and will act always with the King against the bourgeoisie.

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These are the concessions of the Chambers. What has the King conceded to them? A con promise implies concessions on both sides.

He binds himself to take the oath to this Constitution. This is the first concession. One would think it a very trifling one, as the Constitution favors nobody but him and his friends, if we had not the royal word for it, that it is a great sacrifice of personal feeling for him to consent "to limit, by a scribbled piece of paper, his means to serve ms country." He is to take though to morrow at his palace, before the assembled Chambers, and at the same hour anthems of praise to God are to be sung in all the churches.

His second concession is, that the nobles shall no longer be exempt from taxes on their real estate, leaving the whole burden of the Government on the bourgeoisie. A bill for this purpose was presented, by the ministry, before the vote, to the Chambers. Since the vote, it has leaked out that the King expects, quite as a matter of course, a second bill to be voted with the one proposed-This second provides for the compensation of the nobles at the rate of one hundred dollars in cash for every five dollars annual tax, to be hereafter paid by them. That is, the nobles consent to sell at par a stock which yields them five per cent. per annum. A small portion is to be redeemed for less. The difference, then, between the King's concessions and none at all is a tweedledum and tweedledee affair, not worth the mentioning.

A third concession is that the new flouse o Peers is not to be organized until 1852. This would be of importance, if the King would, in the mean time, consent to the reforms proposed by the Chambers as at present constituted. But of this

In short, the bourgeoisie has made a worse bargain than the famous one of Esau's. It has not secured even a mess of pottage in return for its

I have spoken above of the refractory members. The article on the peerage was carried by a vote of 161 to 149. Thirty-six members were either absent or refused to vote. Of these, fourteen were the Polish members, who would not vote for the King, but agreed to abstain for a certain consideration. This is said to be a promise by the King, that the Polish Duchy of Posen shall not be divided into three parts, as heretofore threatened. During the discussion, the ministers made a liberal use of threats as well as of persu The Chambers were given to understand that if they did not vote according to the wish of his most gracious and most capricious Majesty, that the Chambers, Constitution, and Bourgeoisie, would be sacrificed to the royal rage.

This maimed and disfigured Constitution is to be changed once more. The King and his Cabi-

net are authorized to make it conform in all re-spects to the Federal State Constitution agreed on by the Parliament at Erfurt. This is to meet

It ought to be mentioned, that the Chambers rejected entirely one of the articles proposed by mouths of the Danube. trust and entailed estates and the creation of new ones. Without these, a nobility cannot long exist. But the King has, in a subsequent message, very coolly informed the Chambers, that their refusal can amount to nothing, for he will considor this article as a necessary corollary of the one on the peerage, and that he will reserve the right of providing for as many entailed estates as may be necessary to sustain the peerage. He will no doubt do what he says.

WAR SYMPTOMS

The people of the United States must be now pretty well steeled against the alarms so often raised on the subject of a general European war. You well know that this correspondence has not sought to season itself with such highly flavored condiments. But why reject a spicy dish, when it is thrust into one's face? The war alarm is now higher than ever in Europe. War is to come this time, not from below, as in 1848, but from above, from the luxurious cabinets of diplomatists and the round council tables of Kings. In my capacity of faithful chronicler of the times, I will give you the views of the believers in the near approach of war, guarantying only the facts stated, and not the inferences from them. As yet, I incline to the opinion that the conflugration will not be genbut confined to Switzerland and Holstein Schleswig. These local difficulties, however, may be the sparks which will kindle all Europe into a

The war party holds the following language "The French Republic cannot coexist with the absolute Powers of Europe, for it acts as a permanent instigator of disloyalty, rebellion, and social convulsions. Universal suffrage in France lays a powder magazine under every throne. The northern Powers know this, and have long been resolved to put it down. Heretofore they have not been able to act, being fully occupied with the German democracy, the Hungarians, and the Italians. Now, they have restored quiet at home, and are ready for the struggle. Russia has borrowed five million pounds sterling of the English bankers, and filled the Danubian principalities with troops, and stores of provisions, and arms. Austria has organized her provinces, recruited her army, and improved its discipline, and accumulated her best regiments on the Swiss frontier Pruseia has regulated her internal affairs, acquired the control of Baden, Dessau, the two Mecklenburgs, and Hamburgh, and stationed a force of thirty thousand in Baden, within a day's march

of Switzerland.

"All parties are thus ready to act. But the final object, to wit the attack on France, is not to be avowed. The protection afforded by Switzer-land to the proscribed republicans and socialists, those enemies of family, property, and religion; the plots of the refugees; the incendiary pamph-lets published by them in Geneva and other Swiss towns, and sown broadcast over Europe these are to be the pretexts for the attack. Louis Napoleon is to avail himself of the same pretexts o permit it. How can he refuse, when the allies propose to do in Switzerland only what he has done in Italy? They fight for the sacred cause of law and order. Austria and Prossia have already made a formal demand on France to consent to the attack! Russia keeps carefully in the background. The French Cabinet met in council, on the 31st January, to discuss this demand. Some say Napoleon is in favor of it, having privately received the assurance that his ambitious designs will be favored. The Legitimists and ed against the liberty or independence of Switz-erland. But that mountainous Republic once conquered, the Sonderbund of 1815 will be revived, Prussia will seize on Neufchatel, to which she has Prussia will seize on Neufchatel, to which she has old claims, Russia will wheel into line and the three allies, supported by Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, will be ready to cooperate either with Bonaparte or the Bourbonists or Orleanists, as circumstances may require, for the overthrow of the French Republic and the recatablishment of absolutism. The result of their menacing position will probably be, that Louis Napoleon will receive more power for the purpose of defending the country. This power he will organize so as to make permanent, and then the allies, having accomplished their object, will submit to treat on honorable terms."

Recent facts give a certain plausibility to this

Recent facts give a certain plausibility to this statement of the case. Louis Bonaparte has certainly ambitious views which it is impossible to realize unless some great public danger menace the country. He might then claim that the mag-nitude of the danger demanded his temporary dictatorship. This would afford him the pretext for seizing on the Imperial title, or if not, on the dignity of President for life with very extensive

powers.

If this be really the game to be played, the cards must be managed skilfully. If the French people suspect it for an instant, Louis Napoleon will change places with Ledru Rollin, and General Changarnier with General Cavaigusc. The next steamer will probably take you the answer of the French Cabinet.

vision of the State into such electoral districts as in buying army stores of all sorts, arms for the vision of the State into such electoral districts as to favor particular monopolists and interests favorable to the Government; have freed the civil and police officers from the jurisdiction and control of the courts, except where the Government has previously consented—thus placing the liberaty of every citizen at the discretion of any conment has demanded and obtained permission from the Chambers to borrow \$21,000,000 for the east-ern railroad. This sum is at its disposal, how-

ever, for any purpose.

The financial condition of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, is bad enough; but in war they would and Russia, is bad enough; but it was they would quarter their troops on the people, or endeavor to subsist on the enemy's territory.

You need not be surprised, then, if the next winds that blow from Europe should waft you the news of an attack on Switzerland, and of a

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. A rupture in those duchies may happen at any

moment. Mr. Von Bulow, the Secretary of the Danish Legation, remarked, three days since, to Danish Legation, remarked, three days since, to a gentleman who gave me the information, that he expected by every mail the news of the re-newal of hostilities. The King of Denmark, in his speech on the 30th of January, at the open-ing of the Chambers, expressed the hope that the affair might be brought to a peaceful termina-tion, but hinted very broadly that it could not. This seems to be the tenor of all news from that quarter. The duchies, in the event of the war, will not be aided by Prussia, as before, and will almost certainly be forced to yield in a short campaign. Their situation is a most melancholy one. They are oppressed by the They are oppressed by the umpires, their cur-rency is destroyed, their civil administration disorganized, their troops half disbanded, they are abandoned by Prussia, told by the Frankfort Commission to submit with a good grace, and know that submission will not save them from del, or by powder and lead, or their country from the position of a conquered province. This controversy must soon be settled in some way, and probably by arms.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA. While Prussia is apparently bent on the forma-tion of a Northern Confederation, and really ex-

tending her power, by concluding military trea-ties with the small States in her neighborhood, Austria is none the less busy in organizing her own provinces, and in profiting by every mistake of her rival The late message of the Prussian King has been adroitly used by Austria to detach the Constitutionalists from his party. One Gov-ernment is now as absolute as the other; but Austria has the advantage of not having lately taken openly any aggressive step against the cause of unity. Although at heart she is hostile to any unity in which she has not the control, and knows that Prussia would never consent to that, she is clamorous for the union of all the German people. She seeks popularity, too, by her project of calling a Convention of merchants and business men, to consult on the best means of uniting all the German States is the estimaterial system. This project she has laid before the Frankfort Commission, with a great show of earnestness. She is, besides, showing her zeal for the German element, by her energetic attempts to colonize Hungary and Transylvania with Germans. She has never put forth such exertions in this way. The Minister of the Interior has caused a work to be published on the "History of the Attempts at German Colonization in Hungary and Transylvania in the 18th and 19th centuries." This work explains away all the failures, and attempts to prove that the present effort is made with every prospect of success. Premiums, in money, utensils, and land, are offered to actual

settlers Another instrument used by Austria in her rivality with Prussia, is the influence of the four Kings of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hanover, and Saxony. These have more or less influence with the other Governments, and use it to detach them from the cause of Prussia.

This last Power prosecutes unremittingly its efforts at aggrandizement. Its friends circulate the report among the people, that an alliance is now in progress of formation between the three liberal Powers of France, England, and Prussia, while they give solid securities to the princes, of the King's attachment to absolutism and the privileges of the monarchs and aristocracy.

RUSSIA'S POLICY. The real designs of Russia are not on Germany, but are, as of old, steadily directed to the dismem-berment of the Turkish Empire, and gaining the

Austria has ever been the fast foe of these ambitious designs, and is the only Power in a position to interpose effectual difficulties. The Russian diplomacy seems to have been of late directed to the end of disarming Austria. The aid given to her against the Hungarians bound her to gratitude, while it prevented the building up a Hungarian Republic on the Russian frontier. At present, Russia seems to be favoring the views of Prussia, with the design of keeping alive the jealousy between the houses of Hapsbourg and Hohenzollern, so as to fully occupy the former in Germany. She is certainly fomenting the difficulty with Switzerland. If this should come to blows, Russian troops will be necessary in Hungary, and the Czar can alive to come on Moldavia and Wellshie. seize at once on Moldavia and Wallachia. He has

already actual possession with forty thousand

Mr. Cass's resolution and speech have occasion-

sis resolution and speces.

I sensation throughout Europe.
Are aghast at its bothness, and look on the as a little touched by his failure in the residential campaign. Some of the papers What is the American Government, that she it touched by his failure in the residential campaign. Some of the papers What is the American Government, that she it touched by his failure in the residential campaign. Some of the papers What is the American Government, that she is a not say that finally he mign. The subject was postponed, and transfer of the statistic of the States. It was a discardant of the States. It was a majority man. Degrees the seases of the Austrians. Come, Mr. Cass, be sease of the Austrians of the States. It was a disease, that is far the States. It was a disease, that is far the States. It was a disease them from the first finally arrested; and I have the course of the Austrians. Come, Mr. Cass, be sease of the Austrians. Come, Mr. Cass, be sease of the Austrians of the States. It was a disease them from the first finall

citing the people to refuse the taxes. They are not to be punished for voting this refusal in the Assembly, but for sustaining the vote by words after they were out of the Hall. A subtle distinction, truly! The trial excites great interest.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

We alluded briefly, last week, to the motion o Mr. Foote, made on Tuesday, to take up his motion for a Select Committee of thirteen. A further notice of the proceeding may be satisfactory.

TUENDAY, MARCH 12, 1850. Mr. Foote moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Mr. Bell's resolutions, with a view of taking up his motion to refer them to

a committee of thirteen. The motion met with Orleansists are in favor of it, having also received dattering assurances. The people are to be kept quiet with the declaration that nothing is intend-Mississippi, [Mr. Foote,] the other day, when he introduced these resolutions, stated that it was done after consultation with, and with the concurrence of "nearly every leading member" of the Senate. Well, now, sir, I do not know how many leaders we have got. I do not know—

Mr Foote. I did not intend to include the onorable Senator from New Hampshire. [Laugh-

Mr. Hale. I know that. Perhaps the Senator from Mississippi knows enough of me to know that, whilst I do not pretend to be a leader, I would not exactly be among the led. But I was going to say that it seems there are some leaders that have not been consulted. Now, I want to

Mr. Foote. Who are they? Mr. Hale. I don't know who they are. You said nearly all; evidently, therefore, implying that some of the leaders had not been consulted. [Laughsome of the leaders had not been consulted. [Laughter.] But what I rise for now is merely as to a question of fact. I want to inquire if those leading members that have been consulted, and have concurred in this measure, have also been consulted and have concurred in the appointment of this committee; because a friend has put into my hand a little paragraph, taken from the Washington correspondence of a distant newspaper, which reads as follows: It is headed "The Committee on Senator Foote's Compromise," in large capitals—no; I should say in small capitals. [Laughter]

"The following are the names of the con next steamer will probably take you the answer of the French Cabinet.

It is certain that the Prussian and Austrian Governments have employed the last few months ler, Mangum, Bell, and Berrien."

The following are the names of the committee of thirteen on Mr. Foote's proposition: Mr. Clay, chairman; Messrs. Webster, Phelps, Cooper, Cass, Dickinson, Dodge, jun., Mason, Soule, Butler, Mangum, Bell, and Berrien." Mr. Foote. I will answer the question, and save

Mr. Hale. The question cannot be answered till it is all put; when I get through the question, I will give way. I was going to suggest that those leaders who had been consulted, had resolved themselves into a committee of the whole; for, with the exception of the honorable Senator from Mississippi, whom we have always looked to as a leader, and whom the country has always looked to as a leader, with this exception, almost everybody here that would be called a leading Senator, leading Whig or leading Democrat-

Mr. Foote. My name is not there.
Mr. Hale. No; I know it. I say that, with the
exception of the Senator from Mississippi, nearly
all the leading Senators are on this committee. And now, sir, my question is, whether "the leading Senators" have resolved themselves into a committee of the whole? Because, if they have, there is no necessity for the rest of us doing anything. Let them sit— Foote. Will the honorable Senator allow

Mr. Foote. Will the honorable Senator allow me to say a word, to save debate?
Mr. Hale. Yes, sir, certainly.
Mr. Foote. I stated to him distinctly that then had been no general consultation of the kind. The names of the gentlemen just read certainy have been suggested in various quar-ters. There has been no consultation; there has been no leneral agreement that these shall be the names. These names have been suggested cer-tainly, and would be acceptable to me; but there tainly, and would be acceptable to me; but there are other names which may be suggested. There has been no ach compact at all. The honorable gentleman knys himself that there has been no committee raist; they are to be voted upon yet by ballot. I ask aim, then, if he deems it delicate, liberal, and cour ous, to introduce a paragraph of this sort to emarrase and harass his brother Senators with suggistions so unseemly?

Mr. Hale. I was not aware that I was harassing and hara

nances of all the leading gentlemen. I suppose
they were gratified, reper than harassed. Certainly it was not my impution to harass them.
Mr. Foote. It somewat harassed myself.
Mr. Hale. That mu have been because the
honorable Senator from Massissippi was not among
the leading thirteen.

the leading thirteen. Mr. Foote, (in his seas I am weary of this

Mr. Foote, (in his seat. I am weary of this nonsense.

Mr. Haie. I was going a to say that the honorable Senator from Mississ pitells me that this committee has not been regurly acted upon by the Senate. I know somethic else, too; I know how all the committees wer fixed; not in this Senate Chamber, in this roomlut in some of the other rooms of the Senate, at they were simply announced here, and brougt into this body, I suppose, by some of the Iding Senators There can be no doubt as to is; and one of these leading Senators, whose name is in this list of thirteen, stood up as drill sevent, and announced to this body what the lears had determined upon at their little informal setting. Sir, the honorable Senator from Missippi cannot tell me that these little informal mings do the business of the country, and that I only come in here to put it in form, and place it the journal. Sir, I am answered; and, I thin the country is answered. The honorable Settor says there has been no regular formal meeth.

Mr. Foote. There has been no formaneeting.

Mr. Foote. There has been no form Mr. Foote. There has been no lotter nothing like an extended conference, sour as These names have been suggest

others; but there is no agreement th should be the names.

Mr. Hale. That is the fault I find with it has been limited to the leaders, and not ed enough.

Mr. Foote. The honorable Senator wi

with me while I state that there were no le consulted about the names of the committ certainly did consult with gentlemen of standing as to the propriety of proposing suc Senator must have surely seen that I did no timate that leading gentlemen have been consuled at all. The honorable Senator is runnin away with an idea which is totally unfound and is attempting to amuse himself, the Senat and the country, in a manner which is extremely

unprofitable to us all.

Mr. Hale. I have got all the information I wanted, except that I should like to know who the The Vice President. The question is on taking

Mr. Hale and Mr. Chase called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered, and being taken, YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Ber-

en, Bradbury, Cass, Clay, Clen Mississippi, Dawson. Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, and Sturgeon—24. geon-24. Navs-Messra Baldwin, Benton, Butler, Cal-

houn, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachu-setts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Underwood, Upham, Walker, and Yulee—22. [Five Senators from the free States voted in the affirmative-Bradbury of Maine, Cass, Dickinson, and Dodge and Jones of Iowa. Five from

slave States voted in the negative-Benton, Butler, Calhoun, Underwood, and Yulee. The resolutions of Mr. Bell were then taken up, and Mr. Foote moved to refer them to a Sect Committee of thirteen, to be chosen by ballot. Mr. Clay assented to the motion, because he

tion was then received and referred to the Com-

mitee on the Territories. [People will be surprised to see Mr. Benton voting not to receive a petition from American citizens, praying a certain course of action on questions then under consideration in the Senate. Dickinson and Sturgeon were the only Senators from free States voting in the affirmative. Badger, Clay, and Underwood, from slave States,

voted for the reception. Three other petitions of a similar kind were then received by a vote of 18 to 13, and referred.

Mr. Seward next presented a petition praying
the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the

District of Columbia, or the removal of the seat of Government.
Mr. Butler of South Carolina, somewhat ex-

cited, said—
I take occasion to say that I have always voted I take occasion to say that I have always voted in conformity with what I thought heretofore to be the usage of the Senate on this subject, because this putting several subjects together into one petition, with a view to introduce one because the others might be introduced, is, in my opinion, a mere evasion of the rule of the Senate; but I give notice now, that, as the rule has been broken down by which we have endeavored to prevent the unnecessary agitation of these sub-

been broken down by which we have endeavored to prevent the unnecessary agitation of these subjects, that they may bring in as many petitions as they please upon all subjects, and I will never again raise my voice against it.

Mr. King of Alabama spoke in a similar strain. After referring to the rule of the Senate on the subject, he continued—

A change, I repeat, has taken place. The Senate of the United States will no longer endeavor the set of the very thing sections of the total course this sections.

to put down this excitement; it is to go on. For one, I entirely agree with the honorable Senator from South Carolina, I will never henceforth oppose any petition, let it come from what party it may, or be of what character it may, even if it may, or be of what character it may, even if it should be a petition for the dissolution of the Union, like the one presented the other day by the Senator from New Hampshire. If it pleases the Senator from New Hampshire. It pleases the majority of this body to receive petitions of this kind, no objection shall be made by me. I now despair of ever getting clear of this agitation upon subjects that no man, who is not a miserable fanatic, will undertake to say that they have a right to petition upon; for they ask us to do what the Constitution forbids us to do, and what the organic laws do not allow. For myself,

After some further conversation, on motion of Mr. Dickinson, the petition was laid on the table by a vote of 24 against 7.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, the motion of Mr. Poote

Mr. Baldwin. I desire to offer an amendment,

" Except the sixth resolution, which is referred to the Committee on Territories, with in-structions to report a bill in conformity with said

The sixth resolution is in these words : Resolved. That the Constitution recently formed by the people of the western portion of California, and presented to Congress by the President on the 13th day of February, 1850, be accepted, and that they be admitted into the Union as a State, upon an equal footing in all respects with the original States." Mr. Benton Will the Senator from Connecti-

Mr. Benton. Will the Senator from Connecticut yield the floor for one moment?

Mr. Baldwin. I will.

Mr. Benton. My mind has been directed to the same point as that referred to by the Senator from Connecticut. I was for proposing an amendment in the same terms, but I afterwards thought, for the purpose of making all successful and for the purpose of making all successful. for the purpose of making all sure, and of keeping the question of the admission of California wholly unmixed with everything that is going on here in connection with the subject of slavery, it would be preferable to offer the amendment in this

"But nothing in this resolution shall be construed to authorize the said committee to take into consideration anything which relates to the admission of the State of California into the

The Vice President. Will the Senator from Connecticut accept that amendment?

Mr. Baldwin. I accept it, sir. Mr. Cass obtained the floor, but yielded it for a few moments to Mr. Webster, who made the following explanation:

Mr. Webster. I have no desire to oppose this resolution of the honorable member from Missis-sippi, if anybody thinks it necessary, or would be useful. But, from what I have seen, sir, and from what we have all seen and heard, within the las month, my own persuasion is that no benefit is tely to artic from any attempt to draw up a series resolutions for the settlement of all the questions now in agitation. I see no hope that such a series of resolutions would pass the two Houses of Congress. At the close of my remarks, on on Thursday, I signified that I should take an opportunity, as early as might be convenient, con-sistently with the rights of others, to say what I had to say on the subject immediately embraced by the resolution of the Chairman of the Comby the resolution of the Chairman of the Com-mittee on the Territories, [Mr. Douglas.] and the amendment proposed to it by the honorable mem-ber from Missouri, [Mr. Benton ] Upon the di-rect subj ct of the admission of California, under the circumstances, I have not a particle of doubt. I am clear in the opinion, that the true course and the only course of proceeding efficiently, to keep that measure separate; and I am prepared to vote for the admission of California exactly as she presents herself, with her boundaries precisely as they are; and I hope, in a very short course of observations addressed to the Senate, to show that if the question were now here before us, and we were ourselves to prescribe boundaries for California, we could not make any boundaries for that State better than are provided for by her bwn Constitution. In order to make out this, I propose to say something upon the nature of the country, the extent of the territory, and whatsoever else may appropriately belong to the ques-tion of the boundaries of States in that quarter of the world. In short, I incline to think it ex-

[This supplement to Mr. Webster's speech seems an afterthought. Certainly, everybody was surprised at the silence of the Senator on the subject, when he delivered his sentiments at large nearly a week before this ]

pedient, quite expedient, to proceed in that course

of legislation which the President has suggested

in his message transmitting the Constituti

California

Mr. Cass then commenced the discussion of the general question, and in the course of his speech, which occupied portions of two days, he was frequently interrupted. He complimented Mr. Foote for his untiring

forts to bring about a compromise. He should upport his motion for a committee, but could not xpect much from it. As to his own course, he not know what it would be. He deplored my things in the speech of Mr. Calhoun. It sombre and hopeless. The Missouri comprowould be no fit settlement of this question. ntended for the doctrine of Non-Interventid His own opinion was, that they should fir ake up the bill for the reclamation of slaves, and ss that. The Senator from New York had tern the provision of the Constitution on this subj immoral. No honorable man, believing this, but to be in the Senator The same Senator The Senator T ator styled the Northern Democracy the

naturally of slavery. Mr. ward explained, that he merely intended to state act, not to east reproach upon any body of his few-citizens. citizens. I only leave to say that this is my view of the polits organization of the two parties of this country, that it is the support, the toleration, patriotic motives, no -given with

party to which I referred in my remarks, to institution of slavery in the that constitution of strength; and that, that constitution is a strength; and that, party more id party more is ified with the progress of the sen-timent of free n or emancipation in the North, and therefor weaker in its alliances in the

Mr. Dawson understood the Senator Mr. Dawson understood the Senator from New York that ese were the sentiments that are held by tharty to which he belongs. I want to know, neif he claims to belong to the Whig party? A does, it will be known to every true and par Whig that I do not belong to his party; and bpe that when he speaks for the party to which belongs, he will not put under his banner the hig party of the United States—the conserve earty of this country—together with the Deratic party, whom I admit to be conservative.

Mr. Calhoun had ad with regret some of the declarations of the Seyr from Michigan. That Senator and himself have distinct and different conceptions of the astitution of the United States.

His whole course has New York that

the distinguished Senator, if d to show that the distinguished Senator, if d Union is ever to be dissolved, will have couted his full share to its dissolution; that there extrangle-ment we are now in originated the last Presi-dential election; and, as I thin have demonstrated, originated in a violation ion and in a violation and disreg of the are ereignty of the States. Wheneve chooses to go into a discussion up

s point. Mr. Foote obtained the floor, what he had said on a former day in ection to the views of Mr. Calhoun. That Set had no right to make up a new issue for the While up I will state one effect of ble Senator's speech, as already develo-its being received at St. Louis, a le meeting was held, at which resoluti

ator from Missouri against the Sena rom South Carolina, in regard to disunion, we ade good. Is not that weakening our cause?

A conversation followed, in which the mittee proposed by Mr. Foote was refer Mr. Calhoun remarked—

Now, sir, he says that he knows the op all the Senators on this floor, except two or tin regard to this committee. Well, I may say

Mr. Foote, (in his seat.) I am on good term

with everybody.

Mr. Calhoun. Well, I am not on good terms with those who are for cutting our throats. After the avowal that was made by the Senator from New York, that there is a power higher than the Constitution—a power which overrules the Con-stitution—and which would justify the North in crushing it, I am not the man to hold social intercourse with him.—
Mr. Foote, (in his seat) I think I shall have to

give him up.

Mr. Calhoun. I will say good morning, or i will shake hands with him, if he thinks proper to offer his hand, but these are the only terms of intercourse I will hold with those who entertain opinions and doctrines such as he has avowed.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi. I do not intend to consume the time of the Senator from Illinois, or

now to enter into any discussion or argument, but merely to say that, when the Senator from South Carolina delivered his speech, I did not understand it as it has been construed in the de-bate of this morning. The Senator said that, to finally and forever settle this question, certain things were necessary, which the North could easily provide. This I believed. These certain things were, he said, to do justice, by conceding to the South an equal right in the acquired terri-

tory—so I think; to do her duty by causing the stipulations relative to fugitive slaves to be faithfully fulfilled; to cease the agitation of the slave question; these I think necessary to insure tranquillity; to provide by amendment of the Constitution for a restoration to the Santh of the titution, for a restoration to the South of the power she possessed of protecting herself before the equilibrium between the sections was destroy-ed. Events, however unwillingly, have forced upon me the conviction that such additional pro-

ction, if not now, will become necessary.

The subject was postponed till to-morrow The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the California Question, on which Mr. Dougas addressed the Senate for two hours, when, without concluding, he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1850.

A large portion of the morning hour was consumed in a debate on the reception of a petition presented by Mr Seward of New York, from citizens of West Bloomfield, in that State, praying that the right of trial by jury may be secured persons claimed as fugitives from service or Mr. Seward moved that they be referred to the

mmittee for the District of Columbia Mr. Pratt of Maryland objected to the reception. Of all the subjects producing excitement at the South, and working mischief, that of escaping slaves was the most prominent one. He hoped therefore that the petition would not be received, and he demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Hale had heard with astonishment the remarks of the Senator from Maryland. So far as

he knew, a person claimed as a slave in a slave State had the benefit of a legal trial—in most cases, trial by jury. Why should the freeman of the North be denied the same privilege? What was the bill before the Senate, referred to by the Senator. As he understood it, any man that wanted a victim, and could pursue vits. "under this law, may go into one of the free States; he may go, Mr. President, into your house or into mine; he may seize your wife or your child, and upon an exparte affidavit, taken behind our backs, hundreds and thousands of miles off, the wife of your bosom or the children of your love may be wrenched from your protection, and, upon the strength of this ex parte affidavit, hurried off "-

Mr. Butler. Blacks. Mr. Hale. Sir, it does not say blacks, but anybody; and I have seen some that are holden as slaves that it would be difficult to tell by their complexions what their parentage was. I say that anybody, black or white, upon the strength of an ex parte affidavit, taken behind their backs, may be hurried off to a fate compared to which refuge of the grave were a relief. And is it too much, sir, that we ask, and simply ask, that, when such a claim as this is made, trial by jury, habeas corpus, and every privilege dear to free-men, may be exercised in our own States? Mr. King of Alabama called the Senator to or-

der. There could be no discussion on the motion to receive. After it was determined that the pe-mon should be received, it would be time enough for the gentleman to deliver his eulogy on "the blacks and the horrors of slavery.' The Vice President was of opinion that the

iscussion was in order.

Mr. King insisted that the Chair was wrong. The Vice President said he did not know by what rule the right to debate on the question of reception was limited. Mr. King referred to a decision made by Mr.

Clay, when Speaker of the House, that petitions must be sent to the Chair, and first received, before debate could take place.

The Vice President remarked that when that decision was made, there was no question pend-ing whether the petition should be received. In

this case, there was such a question, so that debate was proper. Mr. King urged another ground—that the proposition before the Senate was to lay the ques-

tion of reception upon the table. The Vice President said that motion had been made. The only motion before the Senate was, that the petition be received. Mr. Chase. I wish to make a single remark on the question of order, with the view of directing the Senate to a precedent in point. That prece-

dent is the debate in the British Parliament upon the subject of receiving a memorial from one of the American colonies at a very early period of the differences between this country and Great Britain. The question was, whether the right of petition should be so far observed as to receive that memorial, which was presented to the House of Lords as this petition is presented to the the petition should be received or not, there was grave and full debate, which terminated at length in the defeat of the friends of freedom, and of the right of petition in that body; and that petition, the petition of an American colony setting forth the grievances of which America complained, was refused reception by the House of Lords of Great Britain. But even that body did not go so far as it is proposed to here. They did not refuse to permit debate upon the question of reception. The same rule prevailed there that prevails here; the member presenting the petition was required to state the sub-tance of it, and the substance being stated, the question then arose upon the reception of the petition. Debate upon this question of reception was, in the case I have referred to, held to be in order, and was allowed, though reception was ultimately denied.

The precedent, it seems to me, therefore, is in what is to be the result of all these abolition petitions. We are now in the middle of the fourth month of the session. Nothing else can come up but abolition, until the very air is as feetid as in an abolition meeting. I move to lay the question of reception and the question of order on the

Mr. Hale protested against the attempt of the Senator to deprive him of the floor. After some conversation, the Vice President decided that, having the floor, he could not be de-

decided that, having the floor, he could not be de-prived of it by the point of order.

Mr. Hale resumed his remarks, and corrected the Senator from Alabama by observing that so far from having been discussing the horrors of slavery, he was commending the humanity and

I want to say another word to the Senator from New York, [Mr. Dickinson,] whose sensibilities, even to his olfactories, are disturbed by the introduction of discussions of this sort. Who intro-duced the discussion this morning? Was it one of the "fanatical abolitionists," or was the indi-vidual who disturbed the Senate the gentleman from Maryland? Who raised this debate? If anything offends the nostrils of the New York Senator this morning, it comes south of Mason and Dixon's line, and not north, because we were not guilty of the agitation or discussion of this matter. I wish to say here, now and forever, that, for one, I can never consent, on any terms conditions, or considerations, to surrender that right for which the fathers of the Revolution perilled everything they had on earth; that is, the right of trial by jury. It was one of the causes assigned in the Declaration of Independcauses assigned in the Declaration of Independence, that justified our fathers in going into the Revolutionary war, that they had been in many cases deprived of the right of trial by jury. And if the right of trial by jury was worth a seven years' bloody war in 1776, it is certainly worth a struggle on this floor, and it will not be surrendered by me at least, at any hazard, or for fear of

any consequences.

Mr. Dickinson was impatient to get rid of the subject, and moved to lay the petition on the table, but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr.

Badger of North Carolina, who said I am very sorry that the Senator from Mary land [Mr. Pratt] thought it necessary to raise this question on the introduction, as it appears to me, of a petition perfectly germane and proper, as the subject-matter to which it refers is now before the Senate. What is the petition? It is a I have spoken to at least haif a dozen Sena and every one of them has condemned it.

Mr. Foote. I know the opinion of a number to them the senators, but there are some gentlemen has aid, we have a bill before us on that subject. That is true. It is said, too, that we have an mendment to it before us. That is also true. Mr. Calhoun. The gentleman is far more fulliar and much more intimate in social interest of the senators, than I am. ess their opinions to the Senate as to the form shall give to the measure we are going to pt? It seems to me gentlemen are running y with this subject, and for misled objects said that the object is to prevent the pro-

g of excitement; but permit me to say, in kind and friendly manner, that whatevmay design, the course the Senator from and is now taking, if persisted in, will but eward, (in his seat.) There is no doubt

dger. And will but tend to produc esults he desires to avoid. It is placing se position on this subject; and as if we man in the country, no body of men, respectful terms they thought proper a right to indicate to us their views aption of a particular measure before hope to show, when I have an opportunity my views on the subject, this b tunity senting my views on the subject, and prep ins, and that all the declaration we with deciderate to it has just as much to do question in a question as it has an abstract Mr. Pracegy.

tion and merated his objection of reception on the table, this motion the year and nays YEAS-Me Borland, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, and Turney-14.

NAYS — Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Masen-chusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Miller, Seward, Smith, Spru-ance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, and

So the question of reception was not laid upon the table The petition was then received.

The California Question was then taken up, and Mr. Douglas closed his speech upon the sub-ject. In the course of his remarks he argued against the expediency of the Wilmot Proviso. but indicated his purpose to obey the instructions of his Legislature to vote for it.

The subject was postponed till Tuesday, and the resolutions of Mr. Bell were then taken up Mr. Cass, having the floor, resumed his remarks He advocated the admission of California, and justified her action in forming a State Government, on the ground that Congress had failed to give her a Territorial Government.

Mr. Butler asked whether it had been the duty

of Congress, in the opinion of the Senator, to provide a Territorial Government. Mr. Cass. There are two positions I have always maintained with reference to this subject. First, that Congress under the Constitution has no right to establish Governments for the Territories; secondly, that under no circumstances have they the right to pass any law to regulate the internal affairs of the people inhabiting them. The first may be a matter of necessity; and when

Mr. Chase. Will the Senator allow me to ask Mr. Cass. Certainly ; I stand ready to be catechised all day on this subject, if Senators de-

the necessity exists, if a Senator votes for it, he

votes upon his own responsibility to his constitu-

Mr. Chase. Did I understand the Senator as aying that, in voting for a bill to establish a Government in the Territories, he would assume the exercise of any authority not given in the Constitution ?

Mr. Cass. The honorable Senator will undoubtedly recollect that in a historical document called the Nicholson letter, I maintained that no ower is given by the Constitution to establish Perritorial Governments; but that where an imerious necessity exists for such a measure, the egislator who yields to it must look to his con-

uents for his justification. Mr. Chase. I understood the Senator to say that there was no such authority given by the Constitution.

Mr. Cass. I said that if we do an act not at

thorized by the Constitution, under a pressure of necessity, that act must be done upon our own responsibility; and I refer the gentleman to the authority of Mr. Madison, who is tified the action of the Congress of the Confederation on the ubject of Territories upon this grouf . ... apou

General Cass deprecated the language of Mr. alhoun in relation to California I have already said that the speech of that honorable Senator inevitably leads us to the conclu-sion that upon the admission of California depends the dissolution of the Union. He likeise contended that an amendment to the Constitution was indispensable, and his remarks on yesterday seemed to connect the fate of the country with the accomplishment of this object.

Mr. Downs. The Senator from Michigan states that the Senator from South Carolina remarked in his speech that this amendment was indispensable. Now, I may have misunderstood his words, but certainly I think he only said it was desirable. General Cass read an extract from the speech,

to sustain the correctness of the construction he had given it. Mr. Downs. Do I understand the Senator as saying that he understood the Senator from South Carolina as asserting that the amendment

should be made now? Mr. Cass. The Senator from South Carolina in the explanation he gave us, said he did not require it to be done now, but that it was indispensable that it should be done. Am I not right? Mr. Foote. The Senator from South Carolina said, I believe, that it would be indispensable ultimately. That, I think, was the word he used

Mr. Butler made a few remarks, sustaining Mr. Mr. Downs. I believe he was not understood by s of this sense in which the honorable Senstor from Michigan understood him. I certainly did not so understand him, and I am not aware that any South-Mr. Foote. I understand now, from the expla-

nation that has been given by the colleague of the honorable Senator from South Carolina, that it is the opinion of both these gentlemen that an amendment to the Constitution is indispensable. loes the Senator from Louisiana doubt that such

Mr. Downs. I did not so understand the gentle man. Mr. Foote. The Senator from South Carolina said there should be such a provision in the Constitution as would amount to a veto power in favor of the minority.

Mr. Downs. I did not put the construction upon

it which is put by the honorable Senator from Michigan, and I believe that Southern Senators generally did not.

Mr. Borland. As one Southern Senator, I will say that I did not.

Mr. Downs. I know of none that did.

Mr. Rusk. Will the honorable Senator from Michigan allow me simply to say that I hope the Senator from Louisiana will not make a construction or assume to speak for the entire South? We are all here. I do not choose that the Senator shall make a construction for me; that I can do for myself.

Mr. Downs. I do not intend to speak for anybody but myself; but, so far as I know or have heard, the view that I have stated is that taken by the whole South.

Mr. Foote. I hope the Senator from Michigan will permit me to add a single word. I know that the construction which I placed upon the honora-

justice of slave States in securing the right of ble Senator's remark is the construction that was jury trial. He continued: given to it by nearly all the Southern members of this body. I could give their names, if necessary. I have said so before, and my word is not to be disputed by anybody.

Mr. Cass proceeded to animadvert at some length upon Mr. Calboun's notion of an equilib-

rium of power between the sections, condemning Mr. Foote caused to be read a long extract from the address of Judge Sharkey, President of the Mississippi Convention that called the Nashville Convention, with a view to show that he and the Convention over which he presided contemplated no action not strictly within the pale of the Con-stitution. The Constitution they regarded as containing ample guaranties of their rights; they asked no amendment thereof.

eration of the subject was postponed till Wednesday next, and the Senate adjourned. FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1850 This was the day set apart for the considera-tion of the Census bill. The debate was protract-

On motion of Mr. Dayton, the further consid-

ed, dull, and unprofitable, turning chiefly on the subject of printing, and on the claim set up by the Select Committee to the paternity of the census tables, which had been prepared substantially by the census board. The subject was at last post-

Saturday, the Senate did not sit. MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1850.

Among the petitions presented to-day was one rom Democratic citizens of Whitehead township. Chester county, Pennsylvania, against the Wil-mot Proviso. It was received, and laid on the mot Proviso. It was received, and laid on the table. Mr. Atchison of Missouri moved that it be printed—an unusual courtesy—and the motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Badger, having the floor on Mr. Clay's resolutions, spoke for two hours in defence of slave-ry, and, without concluding, gave way for a mo-

n to go into Executive session. Before this was done, some conversation took Mississippi, concerning the statement of the first-named Senator, that Mr. Buchanan had styled the Northern Democracy the natural ally of slavery. Messrs. King and Davis denied it. Mr. Hale said he would produce the proof of his assertion in a day or two.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1850. Mr. Boyd of Kentucky asked the unanimous consent of the House to present the Constitution of the State of California, and the memorial of the delegation from that State.

Mr. Aiston of South Carolina objected to their Mr. Robinson of Indiana reported a bill from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to set apart and sell to Asa Whitney a portion of the public lands, to enable him to construct a railroad to the Pacific. Read twice and committed to the Com-mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union. mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Preston King submitted a resolution to terminate debate on the California Question in Committee of the Whole, next Wednesday; and on motion it was laid upon the table.

Mr. McLune of Maryland reported a bill for the establishment of a custom-house at Cincipnati

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the California Question.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Territories to report bills for the admission of California, for the organization of Territorial Governments over the Territories west of the Rio Grande and east of California, for the retrocession of the District of Columbia, and for the reclamation of fugitive slaves. It was laid

on the table Mr. Disney of Ohio then addressed the Committee for an hour, in support of the doctrine and policy of Non-Intervention, and in opposition to he Wilmot Proviso.

[Mr. Disney represents a district in Ohio, in which both the old parties have always signalized themselves by their professed devotion to the Wilmot Proviso; and the Democratic Convention that nominated him, pledged itself to the support of that measure.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1850. The House was engaged in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the California Question.
Mr. Hebard of Vermont and Mr. Morse of

Louisiana each occupied an hour in presenting his views on the subject. FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1850. The House to-day was entirely occupied in Committee of Whole, on private bills, in the con-sideration of which the public takes as little in-

terest, as many of the members themselves.

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1850. The House resolved itself into Committee of

the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the California Question.

Mr. Williams of Tennessee spoke for an hou against the Wilmot Provise. Mr. Casey of Indiana argued in favor of the right of Casey the question of slavery in the Territories, but insisted upon the policy recommended by General Taylor in his California message. Mr. Giddings delivered a speech on the general question of slavery, prefacing it with a brief reply to the speech of Mr. Winthrop, calling in question some of his statements. Mr. Thurston of Oregon then got the floor, the Committee rose, and the House ad

## MARRIAGE.

At Cambridge, on the 14th instant, by the Reve D. W. French, Rev. H. K. Lusz, of Cambridge New York, to Miss MARGARET M, daughter of Rev. James Whyte, deceased, of Salem, New York, AGE OF WONDERS.

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